

Kingdom of Hungary Gazetteer: 1877 Dvorzsák

Hungary “How to” Guide, Intermediate Level: Instruction

July 2022

GOAL

This guide will teach you how to use and access the 1877 Dvorzsák gazetteer for the Kingdom of Hungary.

INTRODUCTION

The 1877 Dvorzsák gazetteer, officially *Magyarország helységnévtára tekintettel a közigazgatási, népességi és hitfelekezeti viszonyokra* (Gazetteer of Hungary with Administrative, Populational, and Ecclesiastical Circumstances), provides county jurisdictions and spellings used in the Kingdom of Hungary during the nineteenth century. This gazetteer includes locations within modern Hungary as well as *parts* of modern Romania, Slovakia, Ukraine, Serbia, Austria, Poland, and Slovenia.

This gazetteer includes information about religious jurisdictions such as where the nearest parish or synagogue is located. It also breaks up the total population by religious affiliation so you can see which religion is most prominent in the location.

Before proceeding you will need to know the name of the town where your ancestors lived and their religion.

HOW TO

To access the 1877 Dvorzsák gazetteer online, go to the FamilySearch Digital Library (<https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/>). Both volumes are available under the following titles:

Magyarország helységnévtára tekintettel a közigazgatási, 1. kötet [[Volume 1](#)]

Magyarország helységnévtára tekintettel a közigazgatási, 2. kötet [[Volume 2](#)]

Volume 1

Volume 1 lists all places names within the Hungarian Empire in alphabetical order. The long vowels, those with a length mark (‘, “, etc.), are combined with the short vowels.

Note that the page numbers in the book start over after the first 150 pages when you reach the section for the alphabetical list of places.

This volume includes all versions of places names, including German and Slavic names. Many place names are followed by various symbols:

"=" or "v"	These are "see" references and refer you to another version of the place name.
—	This indicates a farm or estate (<i>p.</i> or <i>puszta</i>), settlement or colony (<i>t.</i> or <i>telep</i>), mill (<i>m.</i> or <i>malom</i>), or other small settlement and refers you to the larger locality to which it belongs.

Entries in the index are followed by the name of the old Hungarian county [*Megye* in Hungarian, *Comitat* in German], and a set of numbers. These numbers refer to the gazetteer entry in **volume 2**. The first number is the sequential number of the county; the second is the consecutive number of the district [*Járás* in Hungarian, *Bezirk* in German]; the last is the number of the locality. The numbers are followed by the name of the post office or, if the village had its own post office, by a little horn.





Volume 2

Volume 2 gives specific information about the locality. It is arranged by county and districts. Use the numbers from the index in **volume 1** to find the entry for your town. Counties are numbered at the heads of the pages. Additional names the locality was known by are listed in parentheses. The names of subordinate farmsteads, settlements, and mills are sometimes listed within brackets. Then, population figures according to religion. The following abbreviations are used:¹

ág. / ÁG.	<i>ágostai</i>	Augsburg Evangelical Lutheran
gk. / GK.	<i>görög katolikus</i>	Greek Catholic
izr. / IZR.	<i>izraelita</i>	Jewish
kg. / KG.	<i>keleti görög</i>	Greek Orthodox
ref. / REF.	<i>református</i>	Reformed
rk. / RK.	<i>római katolikus</i>	Roman Catholic
un. / UN.	<i>unitárius</i>	Unitarian




If the village had its own parish church (or synagogue, for Jews), the abbreviation for the religion will be in bold capital letters, followed by the diocese, also in bold. If the people attended church elsewhere, the abbreviation of the religion will be in lowercase. The location of the parish or synagogue follows the population figure. If "-" follows the population figure, it means the specific parish was not known.

Other symbols you may see:²

	Large community with a notary
	Market town
	City with a magistrate
	Post office

¹ János Dvorzsák, ed., *Magyarország helységnévtára tekintettel a közigazgatási, népességi és hitfelekezeti viszonyokra* (Budapest: Havi Füzetek Kiadóhivatala, 1877), vol. 2, Einleitung, <https://www.familysearch.org/library/books>.

² János Dvorzsák, ed., *Magyarország helységnévtára tekintettel a közigazgatási, népességi és hitfelekezeti viszonyokra* (Budapest: Havi Füzetek Kiadóhivatala, 1877), vol. 1, Alphabetischer Theil, Einleitung, <https://www.familysearch.org/library/books>.

	Railroad station
	Ship station
	Telegraph station

PRACTICE

1. Go to volume 1 of the 1877 Dvorzsák gazetteer. In the index to Volume 1, find the entry for the town of Antalfalu.
2. There are three locations called Antalfalu. We are interested in the second entry.

*Antalfalu telep ◌ Szulimán.
Antalfalu, Somogy 42, 7, 2 Inke.
Antalfalu p. ◌ Bécz.*

- a. The first entry is described as a *telep* (settlement) and uses the following symbol (◌) to refer us to the entry for Szulimán, the larger locality to which it belongs.
 - b. The second entry for a place called Antalfalu contains the following information: “Somogy 42, 7, 2 Inke.” This information is used to get us to the correct entry in **volume 2**. Somogy is the name of the old Hungarian county. 42 is the sequential number of the county in volume 2; 7 is the consecutive number of the district; and 2 is the number of the locality. The post office is in Inke.
 - c. The third entry is for *p.* (*puszta* meaning farmstead) and uses the following symbol (◌) to refer us to the entry for Bécz, the larger locality to which it belongs.
3. Go to volume 2 of the 1877 Dvorzsák gazetteer.
 4. At the beginning of the book there is a table of contents (*Foglalat* in Hungarian, *Inhalt* in German). Here we find that Somogy, county 42, begins on page 514 (*Lap* in Hungarian, *Seite* in German).
 5. Go to page 514. Here we see entries for Somogy county, district (Járás / Bezirk) 1. To find our town we need to find district 7.
 6. Go forward page-by-page through the book until you find district 7 in Somogy county [page 529].
 7. To find our specific entry of interest, we need to locate entry 2 within district 7 [page 529]. Here we see the entry as follows:

2. **Antalfalu** (Antalfa), [Nagydenes, Alsó-Ágazási, Felső-Ágazási p.], rk. 489 Miháld, ág. 58 Iharos-Berény, ref. 30 Inke, izr. 6 Csurgó.

Antalfa, listed in parentheses, is another name by which Antalfalu was known. The three names in brackets refer to farmsteads, settlements, or mills that belong to Antalfalu. In Antalfalu, there were 489 Roman Catholics who attended the parish in Miháld, 58 Augsburg Evangelical Lutherans who attended church in Iharos-Berény, 30 members of the Reformed church who belonged to the congregation in Inke, and 6 Jews who went to the synagogue in Csurgó.

ACTIVITY

Now, test your skills you have learned in this “How to” Guide. The Activity is a way to check your knowledge and let you know you’ve mastered the Guide! [Click here](#) to try out the Activity.